

Where Your Dollars Count Most

BEHREND'S

720-22-24 7th St. N.W.

\$1.00 White Rep Skirts.... 79c

Pretty Styles, Good Quality White Rep Skirts, made in wide flared effects, with 2 nap hip pockets, 6-inch yokes and large pearl button trimmed.

\$2 Sport Coats 98c

Plain White and Striped Sport Coats, of extra quality, fast-color galathea cloth. Made with hip pockets, belt and mannish lapels and collar.

\$2 Lace & Voile Frill Waists 98c

10 entirely new models, of finest sheer organdy or voile, in rich lace-trimmed ruffled models and self-embroidered effects; white and colors.

Sensational Clean-up Sale of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats

Some in the Lot Were Priced Up to \$3 Each WHILE THEY LAST TOMORROW

3 FOR 25c

A Word of Advice: COME EARLY FOR BEST CHOICE

89c Kimonos, 49c

Lawn and Percale Kimonos, in light and dark colors, square or high neck, double or single breasted, with or without trim.

35c Silk Hose, 18c

Black and White; Pure Thread Silk Hose; boot style, with high spliced heels; double toe and garter tops.

\$1.00 Flesh and White Corsets, 59c

All the new models of Corsets; all sizes; all colors; all styles; all brands; all quality; all price.

Extra Big Piece Goods Values

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE—Think of It!—36-inch Wide Finest Quality Dress Gingham, Worth 15c, Yd. **10c**

Thousand of yards of High-Grade Dress Gingham, absolutely fast colors and full yard wide, in a splendid assortment of neat striped effects and all colors, making the prettiest kind of house or porch dusters.

36-Inch Wide, 53c

Full yard wide Bleached Muslin, from 10 to 12 yards long, smooth, even thread, even finish.

19c 1 1/4 yds. Wide, 15c

Full yard wide White Oilcloth, cloth; splendid quality; subject to slight imperfections.

10c White Goods, 63c

Very sheer White Seed Voles; also Self-Figured Voles; also Lace and Spillash Cloth; also Crepe Cloth; all splendid quality; very special.

12 1/2c 36-Inch Wide Longcloth ... 73c

A jobber's clean-up of Very Fine Qualities and High-Grade Longcloth; very soft, smooth-finish, fine-thread fabric; a superior underwear quality.

3rd Floor's 1-Day Specials

\$3.00 Bathing Suits \$1.85

50c and 75c Children's Princess Slips, 6 and 8 25c

\$1.50 Babies' Pongee and P. K. Coats 50c

\$1.50 to \$3.00 Girls' and Babies' White Dresses 69c

\$2.00 Women's Lawn Dresses 67c

39c and 50c White Tea Aprons 14c

\$1.00 Children's Straw Hats 18c

39c Brassieres 15c

VENUS

10c PENCIL

Made in America by American Workmen with American Materials

By specifying VENUS you get the finest pencil in the world, (made in 17 black degrees and a copying) and you patronize home industry.

American Lead Pencil Co., New York

Attachments to Telephones

Difficulties with the service experienced by some subscribers are due to the use of unauthorized mouthpieces, ear cushions, so-called sanitary devices and such other attachments.

Every necessary appliance has been furnished by the company and if you have a real need for additional equipment we can supply it. Subscribers are requested to refrain from the use of unauthorized attachments.

When you Telephone—Smile

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

MAKES HOT SPEECH ON MEXICAN POLICY

Representative Cannon Calls It Silly to "Talk"—Says War Is Here.

In a fiery speech on the floor of the House, Speaker Charles G. Cannon today said that the proper Mexican policy to pursue is to go "into Mexico and establish law and order." He said that it is silly to talk of "emergency" and a "crisis."

"We are at war now. Let Congress take action to clean up that country and establish a government there," said Mr. Cannon with emphasis.

During the course of the debate Representative Cannon whether he approved the course already taken by this country, "Uncle Joe," swinging his arms in characteristic fashion, walked up and down the carpet in front of the Speaker's chair as he shouted:

"If you mean do I approve the policy of the Wilson administration in handling Mexico, No! God forbid!"

And he shot a question at Representative Garner, "Do you?"

Mr. Garner sat down, smiling, but did not answer.

"Uncle Joe" Continues.

Mr. Cannon continued, saying:

"Since the rule of Huerta, which was broken up after a year by a co-partnership between the President of the United States, Villa and Carranza, things have been going from bad to worse in Mexico. That partnership was dissolved and Villa was declared an unworthy bandit and Carranza was declared a worthy bandit and recognized in the fullness of time. Now our young men, of our best blood, are going in there not properly armed to meet bandits lying in ambush to shoot our boys with ammunition furnished by the country."

"For the benefit of the people of the United States, for the sake of civilization, for the peace of the world, Mexico, we ought to go into Mexico and establish a strong government there. You cannot keep on feeding these people words and soothing syrup. The present policy has been dilly-dally, wishy-washy, hogwash."

FIRST MARYLAND STARTS FOR THE BORDER FRIDAY

Planned for Regiment to Go Direct to San Antonio for Detail at Eagle Pass.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CAMP HARRINGTON, Md., June 23.—The 1st Maryland Infantry will entrain some time Friday morning for the Mexican border. The regiment will go direct to San Antonio and will be detailed for the defense of Eagle Pass, an important post on the border.

Troop A may go with the 1st Regiment, but this is not definite. The 4th and 5th regiments, however, probably will not leave camp until next week.

In a telegram to Gen. Warfield at Camp Harrington, Gen. Leonard Wood asked how soon it would be possible to move the entire brigade of the Maryland National Guard. He was told that it depended entirely on the medical examinations of the troops, now under way.

About fifty cars have been sent to sidings near Laurel to be used for transportation of troops to the border. Daniel Willard, president of the road, has given orders to the superintendent stationed at Laurel to look after the movement of the troops and to provide every comfort and convenience possible for the soldiers while on their way to the border.

Col. John S. Mallory of the 29th Infantry, U. S. A., was sent here by the War Department yesterday to inspect the camp. He visited all the units in company with Gen. Gaither and returned to Washington.

Gov. Harrington was the chief visitor to Camp Harrington yesterday. The governor said that he liked the appearance of the camp, and was tremendously impressed with it and the spirit of loyalty displayed by the soldiers.

Transfer Salaries to Dependents.

Representatives of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore came to camp and had all the guardsmen in its employ sign papers transferring their salaries while away to their wives or other dependents. The men were told that their wives and families would be taken care of until their return. Other employers have expressed willingness to pay the difference between the salaries the troops get before going to camp and those they are getting now.

All the companies of the 1st Regiment were placed on the muster roll of the United States government yesterday. Company A of Frederick was the first unit in the Maryland National Guard to be accepted by the government. Company B of Hagerstown had the honor of enrolling the greatest number of men, getting 123. Company F of Hyattsville was second, with 119, and Company G of Hagerstown third, with 116.

FOOD RIOTS IN RUMANIA.

Four Killed, Five Wounded at Galatz, According to Advices.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.—According to Bucharest dispatches in German newspapers received here four persons were killed and five wounded by the police at Galatz, Rumania, Monday when representing a demonstration of workmen against the high prices of foodstuffs.

The dispatches add that the workmen of Galatz declared a general strike Sunday, owing to the authorities having prohibited meetings and demonstrations in protest against the high cost of living.

MCCORMICK TAKES THE HELM.

Democratic National Chairman in Charge of New York Headquarters.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee, has assumed charge of the New York headquarters. Western headquarters will be established in Chicago instead of Denver, according to Mr. McCormick. The campaign committee, which probably will consist of eleven members, will be named in a few days. Homer C. Cummings will have charge of the speakers' bureau. He held that position in the campaign four years ago.

The oldest farmland in the United States is Jacob Hoeback of Roxborough, Pa.—165 years old and has held his job

HOW ABOUT JAPAN?

III.—The Religion of Loyalty.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The statements of Japan have announced that the ambitious Japanese program for military and naval expansion is fixed and unalterable. It is beyond human power to change or amend, because the late emperor sanctioned it, and now that the emperor is dead no man may modify a line of it.

The people of Japan take this for an adequate explanation of the government's course. The more intelligent may see that the nation is already staggering under a debt bigger than the can carry; that the people are being taxed to the limit, and under the projected program will have to be taxed still more, but when the statesmen are called to account they have only to fall back on the sanctity of the imperial approval for their battleships and battlefleets. The incident is significant. It is worth careful consideration, because it brings out a condition running all through Japanese society that constitutes one of the principal safeguards of the Japanese empire in its present form as well as one of the greatest menaces to any nation which, willing or unwilling, is forced to oppose Japan.

No country whose relations with Japan promise to be as complex and delicate as those of the United States can afford to be ignorant of the immense part played in Japanese life by the sentiment of loyalty to the emperor. It is more than loyalty, it is worship—not the worship men pay to a hero, but the worship men give to a god. The emperor is a direct descendant from heaven. He cannot be said to rule by divine right, in the old European sense of the term, for he himself is divine. Japanese loyalty to the emperor is the combined force of patriotism and religion. The Japanese citizen believes that the emperor is a god in human form. Service of the emperor is no program for a Japanese politician. Service of the emperor must be the main plank in his platform.

It is possible to serve the people by lowering taxes, by introducing industrial reforms, by sticking to a policy of peace and quietude. Such a program makes a poor sort of glory for the emperor, but the emperor is not content with that. He wants to make his name supreme over the Pacific. He wants to make his name invincible, to make him the wonder and the master of the world—that is the sort of glory that makes the emperor's history ever since he grew big stuck to it closely.

She has fought three wars in the last two decades; her arms have never met a serious reverse. Her place has been won by the sword. She has gained great areas of new territory, she has taken a high place among the nations that have to be reckoned with in world politics, she has annexed a three-thousand-year-old kingdom, she has started the world, in a way, and yet, the mass of the Japanese people might be better off today if she had stayed at home and attended to business. The people were never contented. Their well being never came into consideration. It was the glory of the empire, the glory of the emperor, the glory of the emperor's name that was the chief of the virtues has other significant results. It explains many things about Japan. It throws light on the marvelous rapid way in which Japan took all the trappings of western civilization, and at the same time it casts a certain doubt on the old idea that her progress in Western ways entitles her to infinite credit.

Japan took up the industrial culture of the occident because the little group of men who ruled her fifty years ago, as a little group of men rule her today, had the intelligence to see that she must either join the procession or be trampled under foot by it. The people were never consulted. The ignorant and superstitious masses regarded rail-

ways and telegraph lines with all the fear and hostility that might have been expected from them. They offered no appreciable opposition, because they had been trained for centuries, as no other people ever have been trained, in the custom of yielding to authority. The relation of every rank to every other rank was fixed and ironbound. Retainer owed allegiance to his lord, and the lord bowed to the mandate of his overlord. At the head of the complex system stood the mikado, whose word was law. When that word went forth, to disobey was not only a civil and political crime, but a moral offense of the blackest and a sin against divinity. Ages of this form of government made the Japanese nation the most docile and tractable people on earth where their own authorities were concerned.

So when the statesmen at the helm used the imperial receipt to back up a scheme for railways the nation swallowed its objections and built railways. In the same spirit it accepted all the new things. The creed of loyalty had robbed it of the privilege of protest, by making the protest a sin. Even so today the creed of loyalty makes it a sin to tamper with things that have been established by tradition and half a dozen new army divisions. The late emperor gave them his approval. There is no more to be said.

Another side of the creed of loyalty is the exaggerated national pride that degenerates into national self-consciousness. All casual observations of Japan must be discounted by remembering that the Japanese are a proud people. Japan is worried about what the world thinks of her, to an extent that it is hard for an American to appreciate. We would like to have the world think well of us, but if the world cannot see the manifold virtues of the Japanese, we are then so much the worse for the world. Not so Japan.

She is determined to appear before the world in the best possible light, and to that end she conducts press campaigns, grants great subsidies to her enterprises, covers up her real industrial conditions and her industrial inefficiency from the visitor, makes a show of wealth and commercial importance. This Japanese characteristic could be passed over with a smile if Japan gets great credit and admiration from the thoughtless for her industrial advance, that carried her from the middle ages to the twentieth century almost at a bound. This advance is taken as evidence that Japan can exist for the good of the world, a great factory for eastern Asia. Japan herself cherishes and encourages the illusion in characteristic fashion. No more than an illusion. Japan might become the England of the orient if there were no England and no America to compete with the west. Japan stands hardly a chance, for all her geographical advantages, and she knows it. It is a fact that plays havoc with all her most vital institutions, from her pride in her pantry. So she comes to the relief of her industries with subsidies and the sword. She alternates freight rebates with the domination of Chinese provinces.

Her pride covers more than the military and commercial glory of the empire. It extends to the race itself. What the Japanese to the race itself. Seriously Believe. Seriously believe that they are the most remarkable of the peoples of earth. Perhaps it is partly our fault; we have been telling them so for fifty years. They believe in their mission, which is to unite east and west, to dominate the orient and act as a mediator between orient and occident. Their great men tell them, and they believe it, that the Japanese is the moral and intellectual superior of any other human being. For this reason race prejudice against them has never existed so deeply. Race prejudice only cuts when the injured race has a consciousness of inferiority.

But the Japanese pride is affronted by any discrimination against Japan as a nation. Her pride and her creed demand that the proud of nations recognize her as an equal. Anything less is an insult to the whole fabric of Japanese society from top to bottom. Japan will go to any length rather than to labor indefinitely under the least stigma of inferiority.

Another effect of the Japanese religion of loyalty worth considering is its effect in questions of war and the declaration of war. It prevents the forming of opposition party under such circumstances, because such opposition is deprived of the sanction of opinion which often has in a western country. There are what purport to be powerful peace societies in Japan, yet neither before the Chinese, nor the

Russian, nor the present German war did they make any opposition worth mentioning. Neither do the peace advocates of Japan, either Japanese or American, attack the Japanese army and navy expansion schemes. They content themselves with attacking the military program of the United States of America.

An understanding of the two closely related elements of national pride on the one hand and religious loyalty to the emperor on the other is vitally important to an understanding of Japan and the Japanese. These elements explain largely the aggressive militarism of Japan in the past and her vaunting and ruthless ambition today. They explain the perfect solidarity of the nation in the face of a foreign opponent. They hint at the lengths to which Japan will go in her effort to put herself in the front rank commercially and industrially in spite of natural handicaps. They give a significant indication of Japan's real attitude toward such matters as exclusion and discrimination.

These national characteristics mean more than that. They mean, also, a nation militant, the stifling of pacifist protest, the moral justification of war as a means of serving the state—they mean the placing of the nation as an instrument in the hands of a few men. That instrument has been turned against China, against Russia, against Germany. It behooves the United States of America to consider whether it may be turned next.

CLOSELY GUARDING ANY AMENDMENTS TO BILL

Senate Subcommittee Proposes Generous Treatment of D. C. in Appropriations.

The District appropriation bill again was under consideration today by the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee in charge of the measure. The subcommittee is closely guarding any amendments which it is making to the bill, but it is understood that generous increases along the lines of the estimates of the District Commissioners are being incorporated in the bill.

Senator John Walter Smith, chairman of the subcommittee, said today that he hopes to complete the bill and make his report to the full committee as soon as possible.

All chance of the bill's becoming a

law before the close of the present fiscal year, Friday, seems to have vanished. For it is believed that the measure will require some little time for consideration in the Senate, and that it will be in conference perhaps even longer.

The District government will, therefore, be cared for by a resolution continuing the appropriations for the present fiscal year for a month.

BRIDE CONVICTED OF MURDER

Mrs. Katherine V. Harrison, Fort Worth, Tex., Adjudged Guilty.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 23.—Mrs. Katherine V. Harrison, bride of Charles Harrison, a nephew of United States Senator Charles Culberson, was convicted of murder here today by a jury after a trial of a week and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. She was charged with the killing of W. A. Warren, a hotel proprietor.

Mrs. Harrison admitted the slaying, but said Warren had attacked her when she was a mere child. She married Harrison two days after the killing.

MAJ. GEN. BARRY HURRIES TROOPS IN MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, June 23.—Orders were issued today by Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, in command of the central department of the United States Army, for the immediate movement to the border of all units of the Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin National Guard which are "reasonably ready."

The following statement was issued at Gen. Barry's office:

"Orders have been issued directing the dispatch of all units in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, when mustered in, examined and reasonably ready. The Illinois cavalry will go to Brownsville, Tex., all other Illinois troops to San Antonio, Kansas troops will go to Eagle Pass, Tex., Wisconsin troops will go to San Antonio, Tex. Other troops will be dispatched when ever reported reasonably ready."

The dentist is your teeth's best friend. His best assistant is

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Get acquainted with both and keep your teeth for life.

PROMPT EFFICIENT SERVICE.

The Young Men's Shop

1319-1321 F Street

June 28 STORE NEWS 1319-1321 F St.

Purchases Delivered Free to Any Part of the United States by Parcel Post

Any Cloth Suit in Our Shop

Marked \$25—\$27.50—\$30,

Now Priced at

\$15

We can simply say that we're perfectly willing to refund your money if you wish to return one of these Suits after you've purchased it and examined it at your home, even if alterations have been made.

Don't get the idea that we're offering a big line of ordinary clothing with just a scattering of \$30 Suits—the truth of the matter is, the higher priced suits are in the majority.

We've made no special purchase for the sale—it's simply a big selling event from our regular high-grade clothing. In a pocket of every coat is the maker's name, stamping his guaranty, and we add the return privilege as stated above.

Values are summed up by saying there is no better ready-to-wear clothing to be had at any price. All these suits are of three pieces—coat, vest and trousers—and nearly all have separate belt of same material, fitted with a handsome buckle.

Men, Don't miss this \$1.15 Sale of Shirts, 4 for \$4.25

These are the finest \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shirts—made especially for us. The manufacturer has been saving, for us, all two and three yards ends of his fine materials. From these he has made us this large line of shirts—and the workmanship in them is perfect. Naturally there is great variety—all colors guaranteed absolutely fast—all the desirable fabrics—all sizes and all sleeve lengths. These are the best shirt bargains we've ever offered you.

Bargain Prices

On Our High-Grade Straws

All the season's best models are still here, and sizes are fairly complete. They're rare bargains at these prices.

\$2.00 qualities.....\$1.35

\$3.00 qualities.....\$2.00

\$4.00 qualities.....\$2.65

Sport Shirts

Former Prices up to \$2

The only shirt for sports or an outing of any kind. Collar is convertible—buttons across into regular closed style. All sizes in plain white and stripes.

79c

Our Palm Beach and Kool Kloth Suits

All \$10 and \$12 Values

Now \$7.75

You'll find the same superiority in the materials and tailoring of these suits that marks all our clothing.

These featherweight goods can be made up in such a cheap and careless manner that they may easily be sold at a very low price; but our suits are not that kind.

We've sold them all season for \$10 and \$12, and men have recognized them as good values at those prices. The goods are all double cold-shrunk before being cut, and their careful tailoring insures perfect shape as long as you wear them. With every suit we give you a heavy belt, covered with the same material and fitted with a fine buckle.

We can fit a man of any size or build, and the garments will plainly show that he's not wearing something "cheap."



A Victrola

On Your Vacation Trip Will Add to Your Enjoyment

You will surely want a Victrola if you go camping in the mountains or if you decide to spend your vacation at the seashore. IT'S EASY to take one of the special Victrola outfits—they ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT and EASY TO CARRY from place to place.

OTHER OUTFIT SUGGESTIONS

Victrola, Style IV.....\$15.00

6 different airs.....\$2.25

\$17.25

Victrola, Style VI.....\$25.00

8 different airs.....\$3.00

\$28.00

\$3 down, 50c per week.

Victrola, Style VIII.....\$40.00

8 different airs.....\$3.00

\$43.00

\$3.00 down, \$1 per week.

THESE SPECIAL OUTFITS NOW ON DISPLAY.

Our Easy Ownership Plan Makes a Victrola Possible.

HUGO WORTH,

1110 G Street N.W.